



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Porcupine Mountains, by OTTO MCCREARY; and on the ecological relations of the Porcupine Mountain Orthoptera, by A. P. MORSE. The report is concluded by a number of annotated lists.—HENRY C. COWLES.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

A botanical survey of New Zealand.—We are constantly reminded of the remarkable vegetation of this far away-land through the indomitable energy of COCKAYNE,⁶ whose ecological studies are always of the highest value. The island whose flora is here considered is one of the three that been has long set apart as a preserve through the commendable foresight of the New Zealand government. Perhaps the most interesting formation of the island is the forest, made up of a number of the characteristic New Zealand trees, whose distribution is related to wind in a most striking way. The heaths, the scrub, the strand, etc., are more briefly described, and then follows an interesting chapter on the affinities of the flora. The paper is accompanied with representative formation photographs, and a list of the species with Latin, English, and Maori names. The New Zealand government, which has made possible COCKAYNE's study of the island, and which has published this valuable report, is to be most heartily congratulated for its good sense. It is to hoped that the government will find a way to employ COCKAYNE's services for similar work all over the country, and especially because he is the man best fitted for this work. This is an admirable undertaking for any government, and particularly for New Zealand, since its flora is without counterpart elsewhere, and seems to be more than commonly subject to destruction by the ravages of man.—HENRY C. COWLES.

Alpine flora of Argentina.—R. E. FRIES⁷ has given an account of some interesting Argentine plant formations, chiefly in the northwest Cordilleran region. The region as a whole is very xerophytic, and the most striking plant formation of another type is the Hypsela formation, which is found along the stream courses, reminding one in a small way of the forest belts along streams in our prairie districts. The chief non-halophytic desert formations are the Hoffmanseggia, cactus, and Azorella formations. All are characterized by a dominance of xerophytic shrubs, but the Hoffmanseggia formation is the characteristic formation of the sandy plateaux, while the cacti dominate more on the stony hills. The Azorella formation is on the higher hills and is closely related to the cactus formation. Above the Azorella are lichen deserts. There are also regions of dunes some of which are dominated by Patagonium, others by Lampaya. Halophytic areas are extensive, some being dominated by *Salicornia pulvinata*, others by *Sporobolus arundinaceus*, and still others are shrubby areas with a dominance of

⁶ COCKAYNE, L., Report on a botanical survey of Kapiti Island. pp. 23. Wellington. 1907.

⁷ FRIES, R. E., Zur Kenntniss des alpinen Flora im nördlichen Argentinien. Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsal. IV. 1:1-205. 1905.